

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

RULE & TARWATER.

PUBLISHERS.
OFFICE: BROWNLOW'S OLD STAND.
Entrance on GAY STREET, East Side.
Between Main and Hill streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year,.....	\$2 00
One copy, six months,.....	1 00
Ten copies, one year,.....	17 50
Twenty copies, one year,.....	30 00
Fifty copies, one year,.....	62 50

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

REPUBLICANS OF KNOX COUNTY!

The contested election case of Mynatt vs. Boyd was determined yesterday by the parties, themselves, consenting to again submit their claims for the office to the people of the county. An entry was accordingly made by the County Court, declaring that, by consent of the contestants, the election of the 26th of March last, so far as it effected the office of Trustee, was null and void and a new election ordered. The Court then fixed Saturday, the 14th of May, as the day for the election.

The notice is very short and every moment of the intervening time must be improved. In the last election there were two candidates claiming the suffrages of the Republicans for office. They were both good citizens and true Republicans. We made that fight under disadvantages. We are glad this morning to announce that B. F. Bearden, Esq., who made so creditable a race in the last election, has, with a spirit of true manliness and unselfishness, declared that he will not now be a candidate for the office, but pledges his best efforts on behalf of Mr. H. L. W. Mynatt. We are therefore warranted in saying that H. L. W. Mynatt will be the only Republican candidate before the people in the coming election.

Republicans of Knox county! we can elect Mr. Mynatt Trustee on the 14th instant, if we will but make the effort. We have a clear working majority in the county of at least five hundred. The only danger we apprehend is that the people will not turn out to vote. The strength of the Democracy is in Knoxville. The vote in the city can be readily brought out. The Opposition are active and determined to succeed. They have a candidate who knows how to work and who will work. Our friends in the country must therefore work, and begin at once. Organize in every civil district and see that every man votes right. Let no time be lost. Begin to-day and work every day until the election and we will certainly succeed.

A WORD TO OUR BOARD OF TRADE.

Through the efforts of a few public spirited gentlemen, we have now an organization made up from the best business talent of the city, which, under proper direction, will certainly accomplish much good. The association is perfected at an opportune time, and we hope will at once vigorously begin its work. It affords a nucleus about which the friends of every enterprise can rally. It offers what we have long needed—an organized body of business men to care for the interests of our city. We can never hope to accomplish any public enterprise without agitation or organized efforts in its behalf. We trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed presumptuous in us to invite the attention of our Board of Trade and of the public to some things which we deem of pressing importance to our city.

In the first place we cannot hope to make Knoxville a city of any size without additional railroad facilities. Our manufacturing establishments are laboring under serious disadvantages, owing to their limited means of transportation. Cheap freights will do more for our business men and manufacturers than any other one thing. This can only be secured by competition in railroad transportation. We are now practically a way station on a great national highway, and must submit to the disadvantages the position imposes. But we have railroad lines projected and partly completed which will be of the very greatest advantage. We do not overestimate its importance. With a through line completed from Knoxville to Charleston, and from Knoxville to Cincinnati, we will find a new life coursing through our streets and business circles. The advantages such roads would give us are appreciated by us all, as we are persuaded. Now why are they not built? That they will be profitable lines of road no one disputes. There are capitalists in the East planning and mapping out new routes to the West, in the building of which they are ready to invest millions. But if we cannot raise the money to complete these roads, we can certainly get the means, if we will make the proper efforts. What we want is some systematic, persistent efforts in that direction. If all the facts can be obtained, see that they are brought to the attention of those who will likely interest themselves in the work. If the railroad of some other committee of our

Board of Trade will now take hold of this question and press it vigorously, it can accomplish much. If the work on the Charleston road is under contract, let us see if it cannot be hurried along. If it is not under contract, let us know why, and what is needed to bring the matter to that point. We believe that Cincinnati, defeated in the Legislature of Kentucky, has gone to Congress for a charter for its Southern road. We have been informed that several of our citizens are named in the bill now before the Committee of Commerce as incorporators. Is not this the golden opportunity for Knoxville? If Cincinnati cannot get a charter to go to Chattanooga, but can get one to come here, why not see that we secure the prize? We have made some praiseworthy spasmodic efforts in the direction referred to, but nothing can be accomplished in that way. Let us have organized efforts, and in due time we will certainly succeed.

There are other enterprises long discussed, the advantages of which are always conceded. We need a bridge over the Holston river. A large portion of the money is already subscribed. The charter is secured, and all that is needed to insure success is a determined effort on the part of our business men.

We need more manufacturing establishments. We can never secure a permanent prosperity in any other way. We are informed that a prominent, public spirited citizen offers to give one-sixth of the capital stock (not to exceed \$100,000), of a manufacturing establishment, and holds his check ready for that sum. If our Board of Trade will make the effort we know they can secure the balance. We know the proper spirit exists among our people, but the great work now needed is to crystallize the different elements and work through organization.

One other suggestion and we have ended. We have on the principal streets of our city a large quantity of unimproved property, which is held at fabulous prices. The owners are men who seldom take part in our public enterprises, but stand ready to reap the harvests which will come in due time from the energy and public spirit of others. We suggest that the proper committee take hold of this matter, and see that this property is assessed for taxation at prices something near the figures demanded by the holders. If they will not improve it themselves, or sell it at reasonable rates to those who will, let them be taxed well for it, and we will guarantee that it will soon be made of more benefit to the city. There should be some change made in the system of assessment. Men who improve their property and make it of use to themselves and the public, ought not to be taxed higher than those who retard the growth of the city by their extortionate demands.

AN INSULT.

General Fitzhugh Lee has written a letter, in which he asserts that the late General George H. Thomas offered his services in writing to the Governor of Virginia, at the beginning of the late war, and was Southern in his feelings to an "almost belittling degree."

The above is from the *Press and Herald*, and is a shameful illustration of the malice which such new converts to Democracy, in common with their allies of 1862, bear to the dead hero whose valor and heroism made them strike their colors on many a sanguinary battlefield. Over the open grave of the great soldier, they hasten to repeat their vile calumnies.

This story which the *Press and Herald* repeats with such evident relish, has been again and again contradicted and branded as false, and is now resurrected by one who boasts of the chivalry and gallantry of a Virginia gentleman. No true soldier or gentleman would now attempt to malign the character of such a man as Thomas, and it is but fit and proper that the slander should be circulated through the medium to which we refer.

This falsehood is often coupled with another that in 1861 Gen. Thomas tendered his resignation to the War Department in order to serve the South. The following letter contradicts it. Both these stories were circulated two years ago, when it was said Gov. Fletcher had the letter now referred to. The letter never has been nor never will be produced:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1870.

"Hon. J. W. Foster, Washington, D. C.:
"DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this afternoon, there is no record of General George H. Thomas ever having tendered his resignation. If this statement was true, he would not have been afterward found in our army. He happened to be at Southampton Virginia, in 1861. In February he was in New York city, and in the following March and April was at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and on the 31st of May he marched to Chambersburg with his command of United States troops.
"You will remember that the rebel capital was at Montgomery, Alabama, before it was finally removed to Richmond, (after June 1, 1861,) and General Thomas certainly did not get there after it was moved.
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General."

In a recent conversation between two sisters, who had taken opposite sides in the late unpleasantness, in regard to an opportunity which the ex-rebel had lost of marrying a boy who wore the blue, the reconstructed sister said that it was on account of too much devil. "No," sarcastically replied the other, "that was not it—it was too much rebel." "O, well," apologetically responded the ex-rebel, "the difference is so insignificant, sister, we will not quarrel about that."

LOYAL CLAIMS IN CONGRESS.

From the very able speech of Senator Pratt, of Indiana, one of the Senate committee on claims, delivered in the Senate, on the 27th of April last, we make the following extract, relative to the well known claim of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Messrs. Cowan & Dickinson, of this city.

We hope soon to give other extracts from this speech, which is of great interest to most of our readers.

In speaking of the different kinds of claims presented for payment, Senator Pratt said:

"In order to bring home to the Senate the real merits of these claims, let me present a few examples from cases now lying upon your table awaiting your action. Bear in mind in every case the property was lost to the loyal man, not in consequence of any crime or fault of his, but because it was on the theater of the war, or in the pathway of the army. It was lost in consequence of the war and as an incident of the war."

"When General Burnside was in command of Knoxville, with his ill-provided army, and the rapid approach of Longstreet was known, obeying that necessity which admits of no delay and knows no law, he seized two hundred and fifty-six bales of cotton belonging to a loyal mercantile firm of the city and used them to complete his works of defense. They were used for making parapets and traverses. At Fort Saunders, where the assault of the enemy was made with the greatest vigor, and where they were repulsed with greatest slaughter and with little loss to us, every traverse and bomb proof was of cotton. That memorable siege has passed into history, and is one of the bright spots of the war. That hastily constructed fortification of cotton bales probably saved Knoxville and the army. In the hurry of military operations no vouchers were given to the patriotic merchants who readily threw open their store-houses upon the general's demand. This cotton, or a great part of it, was wasted and destroyed by fire while under control of the military authorities. Well, sir, in a case so seemingly plain as this, the owners of this cotton having been seeking justice of this Government since 1864 through every avenue of approach. Their papers, soiled with much handling, show the marks of a dozen different officials. But all has been to no purpose, and have at last brought their case before Congress. General Burnside and the officers under his command bear the most generous testimony to the loyalty of these claimants, and show how freely they yielded their property to the necessities of the army, and how meritorious is their claim for recompense; and yet we hesitate."

From the proceedings in the Senate on Friday we extract the following:

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

"The bill to pay the claim of Mr. Cowan and Mr. Dickinson, of Knoxville, Tenn., was objected to by Mr. Trumbull, on the ground that it involved the principle whether the Government should pay for cotton used by our army in erecting fortifications. He could see no more reason for this than for paying for the lumber and earth used in such work."

Mr. Willey said that half an hour had not elapsed since the Senate passed an exactly similar clause, and that the only reason for its assent in one case and refusal in another was that one claimant lived in Missouri and the other in Tennessee. He thought the Government could not much longer afford to deny justice to loyal men simply because they lived in the South. A few paltry dollars might be saved, but the credit and honor of the nation was threatened by persistence in such a policy."

Mr. Fowler, in support of the claim, stated that Mr. Dickinson, one of the claimants, publicly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government."

Mr. Trumbull said if the bill which had passed involved the principle presented by the one now pending, it was equally objectionable. He thereupon asked unanimous consent to enter a motion for its recall from the House."

Mr. Davis urged the selection of a test case and discussion of the general question as a means of determining a future policy of the Senate with a view to the guidance of members."

Mr. Trumbull's motion was then entered.

THE ELECTION FOR TRUSTEE.

We hope all our friends will notice the article we print elsewhere on the coming election for Trustee. By the action of the County Court, the last election for Trustee has been declared null and void. A new election has been ordered to be held on Saturday the 14th day of the present month. Remember the day and be sure and vote.

MARK TIME.

The above is a military order with which, perhaps, almost all are familiar, and to those who understand it, it furnishes an apt illustration of the position of American Democracy. They have kept up a continual tramp, tramp, tramp, for the last ten years, and 1870 finds them marking time in the same old ruts of 1860, with a faithfulness worthy more enterprising leaders. While she has been engaged in this useless shuffling of the feet, Republicanism has marched forward with the elastic step of a volunteer brigade, and triumphed over every opposition.

GENERAL GRANT'S plan of the summer campaign is published. It is a large and improved edition of last summer's campaign, including more Long Branch, more travel, more horse-racing, and more junketing generally. After a careful perusal of the proposed "operations," we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Grant's proper sphere would be a circus, a bunch would afford him plenty of travel, an abundance of horseflesh, and unlimited facilities for turning somersaults.—*Nashville Union and American.*

We guess the *Union and American* and its friends would have been better pleased if, in 1861-2-3-4 and '5, General Grant had been in a circus company instead of at the head of the Union Army. He made the "Johnnies" come down, and that's what hurts!

POLITICAL ECONOMY (?).—A farmer living on each pound of butter, ten cents; on each dozen of eggs, five cents; on each chicken, ten cents; on each bushel of potatoes, fifty cents; on corn, twenty-five; on wheat, forty, and about ten per cent. on everything which he produces besides what we have enumerated, to save paying one cent per pound on iron.

The chief opponents of annexation in San Domingo are the priests.

Strawberries are two cents a piece in New York.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Tennessee Claims and Pensions.

MR. RULE:—I take this method of replying to letters so numerous that I can't write to the authors individually.

Such petitions and memorials as have come to my address I have presented to the Senate and asked their reference to appropriate committees. Some few have been reported on favorably and others adversely. Such claims as rest altogether upon the petition of an individual are, of course, set aside. Now, I will take occasion to say that many Tennessee claims are prejudiced by the extravagant amounts demanded. For instance, men claim to have lost by the Federal army more, twice over, than they ever possessed in the world.

When I have been called upon, I have borne testimony to the loyalty and respectability of parties, but I have stated that I knew nothing personally of their losses. I have, no doubt, given offence to some few persons, by refusing to endorse their loyalty during the war, when I knew that they had voluntarily aided the rebellion.

As a member of the Committee on Pensions, I am expected by many who write me to accomplish what it is impossible to do. Of the seven members of the committee, four are able and experienced lawyers, and when a petition is presented it is sent by the clerk to the War Department to see if the records there harmonize with the statements of the petitioner. When it is found that they are not sustained, the petitions are, of course, rejected. We have in our committee-room all the laws the Government has enacted on the subject of Pensions.

As much as it would gratify me to see all sufferers by the war receive just compensation from the Government, in the way of Pensions, I cannot urge before the Committee any claim in violation of law and without a particle of evidence to sustain the allegations of the petitioner.

I have received one petition and one memorial asking me to vote against any further appropriation of land to railroad companies. As my whole political life and education are on the side of internal improvements by the General Government, I respectfully decline to obey such instructions. I will vote for giving the public lands and otherwise aiding the improvement of rivers and harbors, and what Mr. Calhoun termed "inland seas," as well as to all proper railroad objects.

These develop the vast resources of our great country, and invite immigration from all parts of the world.

Such was the "American system" of the immortal Clay, the wisdom of which is attested by increasing years and experience.

I would improve rivers and harbors, and build railroads by the Federal Government without regard to any section—East, West, North or South. Nay, more, had I my way, I would so reconstruct the Government of the United States as to form a STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonial corporations as absolutely dependent upon and subject to the will of the central power at Washington as are counties to States.

Thus I would wipe out and extirpate the whole theory and pretense of States Rights and State Sovereignty to which we are mainly indebted for the late rebellion.

While I only speak for myself, I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Washington, April 25, 1870.

[COMMUNICATED.]

That School Money.

DEAR CHRONICLE: We rustics in the sylvan retreats of Anderson, seldom have anything to say in a public way, and when we do speak our words are short, simple, but not sweet. In your last issue I noticed the Comptroller's card to the County Trustees, directing them to forward their claims, and receive their money for the schools. He also says that if the Trustees will ascertain the amount due each teacher, he will issue separate warrants, &c. Now we would like to know whether the subjunctive clause is intended to save the Trustees the trouble of making out the warrants for the teachers, or is it intended to make teachers part with said warrants at a discount? We may be needlessly frightened, but we hope our Trustees will make an unqualified and unyielding demand for the whole amount due the county, without any regard to the respective amount of each teacher's claim. Go ahead Mr. Trustee! There is not the least particle of danger of your getting too much. RUSTICS.

CLINTON, April 29.

[COMMUNICATED.]

That New City Ordinance.

The City Council have been enacting an ordinance against leaving horses unattended in the street. An old ordinance, still in force, forbids hitching horses in the streets of Knoxville. What next? Will it be a prohibition of horses coming into the city? In the interest of what livery stable, or of what colored men—the latter to hold the horses while the driver attends to business, and the former to catch all the spare dimes the farmers may get for their truck—has the present ordinance been passed.

The same city fathers have passed another ordinance against fast driving. Was not the old one sufficiently stringent? But then the presumption is, that these Solons thought they must be doing something, and hence they have gone and done it. RUSTIC.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To East Tennessee Republicans.

CLINTON, TENN., April 20th, 1870.

We all desire the success of the great Republican party, believing its principles calculated to promote the welfare, progress, advancement and happiness of the people. Apart from all mere party considerations, we have closely at heart the success of the great principles of Republicanism—free schools, general education, a free ballot-box, development of American enterprise and industry, home manufactures, railroads, progress, enterprise and improvement.

Now is there any way in which, just at this time, we can better promote the advancement of these causes than by each of us getting subscribers to the CHRONICLE? Let us see. You would not begrudge the time and trouble of a few minutes' talk with a well-meaning but misinformed neighbor to contradict some slander of our enemies on our party, our principles, our President or other public officers, and to show him his error and confirm him in his faith. The same time and trouble spent in obtaining his name as a subscriber to the CHRONICLE would give him a friend that, every week in the year, would furnish him more information, more convincing arguments, more intelligence on political subjects than you could possibly do. You do not grudge several times a year to spend a day in attending a convention, or in working diligently at the polls to ensure the success of the party. A single day, or half a day, spent among your neighbors, or among the people in town on court day, would suffice to get a handsome club of subscribers, and thereby accomplish vastly more good to the party than your efforts at the polls could do. Is it not so?

We see already, though but a few numbers of the CHRONICLE have been issued, how its influence is consolidating, strengthening and building up the party, giving us union and strength, and communication with and confidence in each other, and in a corresponding degree discouraging and weakening our political opponents, who formerly had matters nearly all their own way in respect to newspaper influence.

The CHRONICLE will be worth thousands of votes to us in the coming elections.

You would not begrudge a day or a week or a liberal money contribution to erect a school house in your neighborhood, and to employ a competent teacher, or to attend a fair and promote the cause of improved agriculture, arts and manufactures.

A small fraction of that space of time would enable you to get a large number of subscribers to a journal that will ably battle for the cause of free common schools, universal education, and improvement in arts, agriculture and manufactures, and you will thus accomplish a work to which your unaided aim and voice would be unequal. Do all you can yourself, and aid also to set the printer's types at work in the same cause.

Let me add to all this that apart from all considerations of party and of desire to aid in the improvement of the country, the CHRONICLE is well worth several times its price to every subscriber, in the information, intelligence and interest to be derived from it. Every one who has seen it knows this to be the fact.

I would say to every Republican who has not already done so, send at once your own name and all the names you can obtain among your neighbors as subscribers to the CHRONICLE. Raise a club if you can. It can be done in almost any neighborhood. If one has already gone on it is often practicable to raise another. If not send in your own name and that of at least one or more of your neighbors.

Our political enemies have displayed much energy in extending the circulation of their journals.

Let us not be behind them. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel, and the work will be done. Let us act, and act now.

RURAL.

The seven wonders of the world were: 1st.—The Egyptian Pyramids. The largest of these is 693 feet square and 469 feet high, and its base covers eleven and one-fourth acres of ground. 2d.—The Mausoleum, erected to Mausolus, a king of Caria, by his widow, Artemisia—it was 63 feet long and 35 feet high. 3d.—The temple of Diana at Ephesus. This was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth. 4th.—The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These walls are stated by Herodotus to have been 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in length, and the statement is deemed credible by modern antiquarians. 5th.—The Colossus of Rhodes. This was a brazen statue of Apollo, 150 feet in height, standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes. 6th.—The Statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty rather than for its size. 7th.—The Pharos or Ptolemy Philadelphus. This was a light-house 500 feet high, on the island of Pharos, at Alexandria, in Egypt. A fire of wood was kept burning on its summit during the night to guide ships to the harbor.

Master Charley, aged four years, was not pleased on being reproved by his mother for some mischievous prank, and showed his displeasure in his face, when his mother remarked: "Why Charley, I am astonished to see you making faces at your mother!" Charley brightened up at once, and retorted: "Why, I calculated to laugh, but, mamma, my face slipped."

There are now laid and in operation, in all parts of the globe, 64 lines of submarine telegraph, embracing 22,000 miles of distance. Nothing is lacking now to an electric girdle around the world but a line from San Francisco to China, across the Pacific Ocean.